

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspio.gov

PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/514,141 02/28/2000		Man-Chun Tse	13313	9149	
32292	7590 03/24/2005		EXAMINER		
OGILVY RENAULT (PWC) 1981 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE			LAO, LUN S		
SUITE 1600		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
MONTREAL	., QC H3A 2Y3	2643			
CANADA			DATE MAILED: 03/24/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

					,			
		Applica	tion No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/514,	141	TSE ET AL.				
		Examin	er	Art Unit				
		Lun-See		2643				
The MAILIN	IG DATE of this communica	tion appears on t	he cover sheet with	the correspondence add	ress			
THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may after SIX (6) MONTHS  - If the period for reply is  - Failure to reply within the company received by the company in the company received by the company rece	TATUTORY PERIOD FOR TE OF THIS COMMUNICATE to be available under the provisions of 3 from the mailing date of this communic pecified above is less than thirty (30) dispecified above, the maximum statute to set or extended period for reply will, the Office later than three months after Justment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION.  7 CFR 1.136(a). In no cation.  ays, a reply within the sory period will apply and by statute, cause the a	event, however, may a reply tatutory minimum of thirty (30 will expire SIX (6) MONTHS	be timely filed  O) days will be considered timely. From the mailing date of this com	munication.			
Status								
1) Responsive	to communication(s) filed of	on 25 February 2	005					
	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims	S							
4a) Of the ab 5)		withdrawn from c						
Application Papers								
9) The specification	tion is objected to by the E	xaminer.						
10) The drawing	s) filed on is/are: a)	☐ accepted or t	o) objected to by t	the Examiner.				
	not request that any objectio							
	drawing sheet(s) including the leclaration is objected to by							
Priority under 35 U.S	.C. § 119							
a) All b)	nent is made of a claim for Some * c) None of: ed copies of the priority doced copies of the priority doced copies of the certified copies of the tation from the International and detailed Office action for	cuments have be cuments have be he priority docun Bureau (PCT Ro	en received. en received in Appli nents have been rec ule 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National St	age			
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References 2) Notice of Draftsperso	n's Patent Drawing Review (PTO- e Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTC			nary (PTO-413) ail Date nal Patent Application (PTO-1	52)			

Art Unit: 2643

### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Introduction

- 1. This action is response to the amendment filed on 02-25-2005. Claims 1, 4 and 7 have been amended. Claims 1-11 are pending.
- 2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deluca (US PAT.6,434,239) in view of Gliebe (US PAT.5,478,199).

Consider claim 1, DeLuca teaches that generating an exciting sound wave dominated by a primary frequency generally within an audible range and different from a frequency of the primary tone of the noise (see figs.1-2 and col.2 lines 44-59, col.3 lines 15-60); and modulating the primary tone of the noise (20, sound source) using the generated exciting sound wave to excite a sound wave of the noise propagates so that sound energy of the noise is re-distributed from the frequency of the primary tone to a

Art Unit: 2643

broad range of side bands and the amplitude of the primary tone of the noise is reduced (see figs.1-2 and col.2 lines 44-59, col.3 lines 15-60); but Deluca does not teach that using the generated exciting sound wave to excite within the duct housing a fluid medium.

However, Gliebe teaches a method for suppressing noise dominated a primary tone from a noise source within a duct housing comprising:

using the generated exciting sound wave to excite within the duct housing a fluid medium (see fig. 1, 26 and see col. line 15-col.6 line 67)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gliebe into DeLuca to provide a plurality of anti-noise sound transmitters disposed in the fan duct.

Consider claims 2-3, Gliebe teaches the fluid medium is air (see fig.1, 26); and the exciting sound wave is generated by a force of a fluid flow acting on a mechanical device (see fig.1, 30 outlet guide vanes (OGV) or stator vanes) and col.5 lines 15-46).

Consider claim 4 DeLuca teaches an exciting sound wave generator (see fig.2, 40,50,70) associated with the generator (40,50,70) generating an exciting sound wave dominated by primary frequency generally within an audible range and different from a frequency of the primary tone of the noise to excite the air and modulated the primary tone of the noise so that sound energy of the noise is re-distributed from the frequency of the primary tone to a broad range of side bands and the amplitude of the primary tone of the noise is reduced (see figs.1-2 and col.2 lines 44-59, col.3 lines 15-60); but DeLuca does not teach an elongated housing surrounding the noise source, the

Art Unit: 2643

housing having a first and second openings on opposite ends, wherein the a sound wave from the noise source propagates in air outwardly towards the first and second openings.

However, Gliebe teaches a noise attenuation system for suppressing noise Dominated by a primary tone from a noise source comprising:

an elongated housing (see fig.1, 10) surrounding the noise source, the housing having a first (26) and second (18) openings on opposite ends, wherein the a sound wave from the noise source propagates in air outwardly towards the first (26) and second (18) openings (see ol.5 line 15-col.6 line 67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gliebe into DeLuca to provide a plurality of anti-noise sound transmitters disposed in the fan duct.

Consider claims 5-6, Gliebe teaches the exciting sound wave generator (see fig.1, 36a, 36b and 30 (outlet guide vanes (OGV) or stator vanes)) is positioned on an inner wall of the housing; and the exciting sound wave generator comprises a mechanical device (see fig.1,30 and fig.3,30) excited by a force of air flow to generate the exciting sound wave (see col.5 lines 15-46).

Consider claim 7 DeLuca teaches an exciting sound wave generator (see fig.2, 40,50,70) associated with the generator (40,50,70) generating an exciting sound wave dominated by primary frequency generally within an audible range and different from a frequency of the primary tone of the noise to excite the air and modulated the primary tone of the noise so that sound energy of the noise is re-distributed from the frequency

Art Unit: 2643

of the primary tone to a broad range of side bands and the amplitude of the primary tone of the noise is reduced (see figs.1-2 and col.2 lines 44-59, col.3 lines 15-60); but DeLuca does not teach a nacelle surrounding the jet engine (16), the nacelle having an inlet and an outlet for receiving and exhausting air flow respectively, wherein a sound wave of the noise produced from the jet engine propagates outwardly towards the inlet and outlet.

However, Gliebe teaches a noise attenuation system for suppressing noise dominated by a primary tone from a jet engine comprising:

a nacelle (see fig.1, 22) surrounding the jet engine (16), the nacelle (22) having an inlet (24b) and an outlet (24c) for receiving and exhausting air flow respectively, wherein a sound wave of the noise produced from the jet engine (16) propagates outwardly towards the inlet (24b) and outlet (24c)(see col.5 line 15-col.6 line 67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gliebe into DeLuca to provide a plurality of anti-noise sound transmitters disposed in the fan duct.

Consider claims 8-9, Gliebe teaches the exciting sound wave generator (see fig.1, 36a, 36b and 30 (outlet guide vanes (OGV) or stator vanes)) is positioned on an inner wall of the nacelle (22) at the inlet; and the exciting sound wave generator (see fig.1, 36a, 36b and 30 (outlet guide vanes (OGV) or stator vanes)) comprises a mechanical device (30) excited by a force of air flow to generate the exciting sound wave (see fig.3, 30 and col.5 lines 15-46).

Art Unit: 2643

Consider claims 10-11, Gliebe teaches the mechanical device (see fig.1, 30 and fig.3, 30) comprises a fence member (a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart outlet guide vanes (OGVs), or stator vanes 30 extend radially between outer and inner duct walls 24a,d) exposed to the air flow entering the inlet (24b) of the nacelle (22); and the mechanical device (see fig.1, 30 and fig.3, 30) comprises an aperture defined in the inner wall, an air flow jetting from the aperture into the nacelle (22 and see col.5 lines 15-46).

### Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

- 6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bourk (US PAT. 5,182,774) is cited to show other the fan and compressor noise attenuation.
- 7. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:(703) 872-9306

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

Art Unit: 2643

should be directed to Lao, Lun-See whose telephone number is (703) 305-2259 The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 to 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz, can be reached on (703) 305-4708.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Lao,Lun-See Patent Examiner US Patent and Trademark Office Crystal Park 2 (703305-2259

> DUC NGUYEN PRIMARY EXAMINER